

The Yazoo Democrat.

H. P. GARRISON, Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME II.

FOR THE SOUTH.

TERMS—Three Dollars Per Annum, in Advance.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

NUMBER 10.

Professional Cards.

DR. R. PEAKE.
OFFICE—One door South of W. S. Epperson's, near the Court House.
After 10 o'clock, P. M., may be found at the residence of Mr. S. H. Wilson.
Yazoo City, April 30, 1859.

DR. KIDD & WILSON.
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. Wilson has removed his residence to the one lately occupied by J. N. Hatch, opposite S. H. Wilson's. Office with Dr. Kidd.
Yazoo City, January 13, 1859.

Instruction in Music.
PROF. J. BOEHMER offers his services as teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Thorough Bass, &c., to the people of Yazoo City and the community at large. Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., &c., tuned and repaired.
Yazoo City, January 1, 1859.

A. M. HARLOW,
Attorney at Law,
LEXINGTON, HOLMES CO., MISS.
Will practice in the Probate and Circuit Courts of Yazoo and Holmes Counties; and, also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

D. W. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
LEXINGTON, HOLMES COUNTY, Mississippi.
September 11th, 1858.

J. R. BURRUS.
BURRUS & ARMISTEAD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
Sept. 1, 1858.

W. S. EPPERSON,
Attorney at Law, Yazoo City, Miss.
And Commissioner for Louisiana
Will practice in the Courts of Yazoo, and the other counties composing the Fifth Judicial District, and the Courts at Jackson.
Office near the Court House.
September 1, 1858.

BROOKE & SMEDS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, VICKSBURG.
Miss., will continue to practice their profession in the Circuit, Chancery and Probate Courts of Warren county, at Vicksburg, Washington county, at Greenville; Bolivar county, at Wellington; Issaquena county, at Tallah, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson.
Sept. 1, 1858.

DRS. HOLMES & VANDELL.
Have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Benton and surrounding country.
Benton, Miss., Sept. 1, 1858.

HENRY LAURENCE,
DENTIST.
Office on Main Street, Yazoo City.

PATRICK MAHER,
Plaster and Ornamental Plasterer.
(NEAR THE BAPTIST CHURCH.)
Yazoo City, Miss.
Respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
(Dec. 4 '58)

J. D. SIDON,
LAND LOCATOR AND SURVEYOR.
Will give prompt attention to all orders of survey in Holmes, Yazoo, Washington, and any adjoining county. Will also give attention to the buying and selling of lands, and paying of taxes for persons that live remote.
Address, Lexington, Mississippi.
March 28, 1859.

PETER B. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,
GARDEN SEEDS, &c., &c.,
Yazoo City, Miss.
May 28, 1859.

ANDREW GIBB,
Main street, YAZOO CITY, Mississippi
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
WINE, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, PORTER,
ALE, TOBACCO AND GIGARS.
Also, a great variety of Fruits, Confectionery and Groceries of the best quality constantly on hand.
Jan. 1.

F. G. RANDOLPH & CO.,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 42, UNION STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
May 28, 1857.

WATCH REPAIRING.
HAVING DETERMINED
to devote my special attention to
the Watch-Repairing business, I
will hereby respectfully give notice to my former
friends and patrons, and to the public generally,
that hereafter all watches entrusted to my care
will be repaired exclusively by myself, and
warranted to keep time to the entire satisfaction
of the owners.
S. H. WILSON.
Yazoo City, November 6, 1858.

Hymn Books Hymn Books!
Just received, a large assortment of Meth-
odist Hymn Books, of all sizes.
P. B. COOK & CO.
September 17, 1859.

Advertisements.

THOMPSON & GRAY,
DRUGGISTS,
Booksellers and Stationers.
MAIN STREET,
YAZOO CITY.
May 7, 1859.

One Hundred Thousand Cures,
AND
NOT A SINGLE FAILURE!



Green's Aque and Fever Mixture.
Warranted to cure the Aque and Fever, or
Chills and Fever, in every case where the
directions are followed, without the aid of
any other Medicine.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right to the
manufacture and sale of this remedy, we
cheerfully offer it to the public at large, as nearer
a specific for aque and fever than any other medicine known.

READ HOME TESTIMONY.
NEAR LEXINGTON, MISS., June 10th, '59.
Messrs. Cassell & Baughn, Canton, Miss.,
GENTS:—I deem it due to you and the public, to
say a word in favor of your GREEN'S AQUE
AND FEVER MIXTURE. Last fall, I bought a
bottle from you, and cured twelve cases of Aque
and Fever with it, and have used only half the
bottle. In one of the above-mentioned cases, I
had used quinine and every other remedy I could
hear of, without success. It never failed in any
case. Respectfully,
S. B. HARRIS.

This certifies that I suffered from Aque and
Fever for eight years, during which time I tried
every medicine I could hear of, without any per-
manent benefit, until I obtained Green's Aque and
Fever Mixture, which entirely cured me.
September, 1858.
WM. MILLER.

Messrs. CASSELL & BAUGHN: I have used
Green's Aque and Fever Mixture in my family
with unfailing success, and would recommend it
in preference to any other Medicine for Fever and
Aque. One bottle cured four cases.
September 20, 1858.
A. W. CLARK.

To those afflicted with Chills and Fever, I
would say, by all means use Green's Aque and
Fever Mixture. It has never failed to cure the
above disease in my family.
September, 1858.
ELIJAH YOUNG.

I have used two bottles of Green's Aque and
Fever Mixture in my family with uniform success,
and believe it to be an excellent remedy.
October, 1858.
W. P. ANDERSON.

For sale by
COMPTON & THOMAS,
Yazoo City,
And by the proprietors,
CASSELL & BAUGHN, Canton, Miss.

**GREEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP,
OR, DIARRHOEA MIXTURE!**
A speedy, safe and effectual remedy for Di-
arrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, or
Summer Complaint of Children, Cholera
Morbus, and any, or all, Irregularities of
the Bowels.

Travelers should always have a supply of this
Syrup with them, to counteract the derangement
of the Bowels consequent on using a change of
Water.
Every Family should keep this Syrup, and par-
ticularly in the summer time, when Fruits are
abundant, and the bowels of Children frequently
become deranged. It will be found efficacious in
restoring them to their usual healthy action.
Hundreds of certificates might be obtained,
establishing the value of this remedy in diseases
of the bowels, one only of which we will insert
here. Read the following from O. A. Luckett,
Esq., an eminent Lawyer, and highly respectable
citizen of Canton, Miss.
"This certifies that I have used Green's Car-
minative or Diarrhoea Mixture in my family for
several years with perfect success, and confidently
recommend it to the public, as the best remedy I
know of, for Diarrhoea and similar diseases of the
Bowels. It is especially adapted to the summer
complaints of children, who take it readily, and
are fond of it."
O. A. LUCKETT.
Canton, Sept. 20, '58.

For sale by
COMPTON & THOMAS,
Yazoo City,
And by the proprietors,
CASSELL & BAUGHN, Canton, Miss.
June 18, 1859.

NOTICE.
FROM this date, I offer my entire stock of
BUGGIES and FURNITURE at as low rates
as the same description of goods can be obtained
in New Orleans. Call and examine my stock be-
fore purchasing elsewhere, as I am certain the
prices and quality of my goods will give satisfaction.
A good assortment now in store.
E. L. BOWER.
September 10, 1859.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the old firm of P. B.
Cook & Co., either by Notes or Accounts,
are requested to call and settle at once; other-
wise, we shall be forced to place the same in
an officer's hands for collection.
P. B. COOK & CO., in Liquidation.
Yazoo City, June 18, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED—
300 OZS QUININE,
4 doz Hostettors Bitters,
6 " McLean's Cordial,
3 " Indian Chologogue,
2 gross Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative,
all at sizes by
P. B. COOK & CO.
October 1, 1859.

Miscellaneous.

From the Southern Rural Gentleman.
RESCUE GRASS.

GENERAL, MISS., June 21, 1859.
Mr. Editor:—I sent you a few days since, a small
bunch of "Rescue Grass," and as it and its value
is but little known in our section of country, I
thought I would give a short account of its quali-
ties, how and when to plant, &c. &c.

Rescue should be sown early in the fall, previous
to sowing wheat—say early in October, and I be-
lieve it will do much sooner—say first September.
I sowed last fall in cotton ground before the cotton
was all gathered, about one peck of seed to the
acre; where the land was good, perhaps a little
more—covered with a straight tooth harrow two
furrows to the row, and without any previous plow-
ing. This plan, in land that has been cultivated
in cotton, will answer. Indeed, if the seed were
not covered at all and sowed just before a rain they
would come up and do well. Land, however, that
has not been cultivated in cotton ought to be broke
up well and deep; the grass then harrowed in,
carefully prepared and planted. In this way it
will make some two or three crops with one plow-
ing, and on fresh new land, even more. Be careful
to let the seed get fully ripe before cutting. It
makes a good winter pasture—can be pastured un-
til the first of April. I had wheat, rye and barley
in the same field with the grass, and stock of all
kinds prefer the latter.

It is said of this grass that it will make two crops
per annum. This I have not tried only on a small
scale, but believe it will. Cut the first crop off as
it begins to boot; it being then fine and tender.—
Let the last crop grow up and get fully ripe before
cutting. If you wish it to remain on the same ground
another year, as it propagates alone from the seed,
I have often been asked if it will do well in the
shade; this I am not prepared to answer. I
will say however, in sowing the seed last fall I
frequently, to test its shade qualities, threw some of
it in the fence corners, sides of the ditches and
branches, this without covering or any previous
preparation, I find doing well, now in the weeds
and bushes, having full heavy heads.

It grows well on poor land, making twice the
feed that oats will on the same ground, and provid-
ed the oats do well and do not take the rust.
I have been asked if it is hard to get clear of
like Bermuda, Coca &c. It is not. It can be as
easily eradicated as wheat or oats. It is much bet-
ter to keep land from washing than wheat or oats,
and can be cut like wheat or oats with a scythe. I
shall plant this fall a small piece of submerged
land in this grass and will report the result next
summer.

It is the opinion of practical planters, that strip-
ping fodder injures corn from which it is taken as
much or more than the fodder is worth; say at least
one twelfth, and of a dry year much more, not at
least one-tenth; and besides, the corn is not as
healthy for man or beast; it having sunk premature-
ly. Fodder pulled comes on in the midst of the
sickly season, and besides, it is the most unpleas-
ant and unhealthy work done on a farm. If there-
fore, we can find a substitute for it as well as oats,
I think we ought to use it. The Rescue Grass I
consider more than a substitute for either. A few
acres of which, well managed, will afford sufficient
feed for all of our stock.

Respectfully and Truly,
J. R. APPLEWHITE.
[From the Mississippi.]
EQUESTRIANS ATTENTION.

The young men of Jackson desiring to contrib-
ute to the entertainment during the Fair of the
State, which begins on the 14th November, have
procured silver plate, valued at \$150, as a premi-
um to be awarded to the successful competitor
in a tournament to come off at the close of the
regular exercises on Tuesday evening, and they
invite young gentlemen from all parts of the
State to enter the list upon a perfect footing of
equality without cost or charges.

The number of riders will be fifteen, and when
the applications for a chance go beyond that, the
names will be allotted by drawing. The riders
must all be mounted on good horses, each of
which must be caparisoned with taste. The uni-
form will be the Jackson Fire Company winter
dress; red coat, black pants and gaiters, each
rider must provide his own spear and staff.
This proposition will stand open until Wednesday,
the 9th of November, during which time the
names of applicants will be forwarded to O. R.
Dickson, who will give further particulars; and
after which period the parties are requested to
meet in this city to make rules and regulations
for riding and select judges, &c.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—The
Vicksburg Whig, noticing the cheering pro-
gress of this great enterprise, says:
We are pleased to be able to chronicle these
evidences of the flattering prospects of this
road. And we would urge upon our people the
importance of bestirring themselves and
pushing on our Louisiana connection to the
Texas line. It will be seen that two of the
most active and energetic of the working
citizens of Memphis are leaders in this enter-
prise. Memphis is urging on her connection
through Arkansas, to the connection with the
Southern Pacific Railroad; the difficulties were
to encounter in reaching the same point
are trifling in comparison to what Memphis is
overcoming, and we should not allow her to
be out of the race Westward. She distanced
us unaccountably in extending her arms East-
ward, and now that we have the advantage
of her in the march towards the setting sun,
let us retain it. It behooves us, however, to
be up and doing.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Basie
of Representation.—It seems to be taken for
granted that the basis of representation in
the next National Convention of the Democ-
racy will be fixed by the National Con-
vention which meets in Washington on the 7th
December, the same as that of the Cincin-
nati Convention of 1856, that is to say, at
two delegates from each Congressional Dis-
trict, besides two from each United States
Senator, or four from each State "at large."
Thus Mississippi, which has five Representa-
tives and two Senators, would be entitled to
send ten delegates and four delegates at large,
making fourteen in all, although these four-
teen in the Charleston Convention will be
entitled to cast only seven votes.

The New York papers are eloquent in the
description of the wedding of Signor Orvedo,
a youth of some seventy years of age,
and a Miss Bartlett, of nineteen or twenty,
whom he had purchased in the slave market
of Vanity Fair. She is a worthy descen-
dant of her father, who left the United
States Navy under pressure of circumstan-
ces.

An exchange paper says: "The best
safety-valve to a boiler is a sober engineer.
Congress may legislate till doomsday but as
long as the officers carry too much steam, the
boats will follow their example."

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

GERALDINE.
BY MISS SALLIE ADA NEEDY.

Thou hast told me of the sunset in that land be-
yond the seas,
Where the lovers wait for moonlight 'neath the
wild magnolia trees;
Thou hast told me of the splendor deepening in
those eastern skies,
When daylight melts in purple and the holy stars
arise—
All flushed and quivering tenderly, like some im-
passioned breast
That holds unto its beating heart the heart it
loves the best;
I wondered at thy rapture, for I knew thou hadst
not seen
The glory and the beauty in the eyes of Geraldine.

Thou hast told me of rare maidens in those bloom-
encircled climes,
With lip so full of music that they told their love
in rhymes;
Or listened with a drooping lash, whose soft and
unshed tears
Told of a faith that lives beyond this fair world's
fleeting years;
God bless the warm heart everywhere! its bright-
ness is the best
That ever dawned upon the soul and soothed it
into rest;

And warmer than the sun-bright skies of that fair
land you've seen,
The heart of her who loves me well—my darling
Geraldine!
Come with me to the mountains that look down
upon a sea
As tranquil as a dreaming child upon its mother's
knee;

The dark blue waters all around—the bright blue
skies above
The cottage and the valley and the blue-eyed
girl I love!
Her soul is full of welcome;—oh, what heart
could wish to roam,
While one like her was keeping holy watch for
him at home;

Come with me and you will forget your splendid
eastern queen,
And sigh to think the world has not another
Geraldine.
GAYORA, Oct. 12, 1859.

TEETH.
Persons with decayed teeth should never
drink anything too hot or too cold, as either
will attack the nerve and bring on toothache.
In having decayed teeth stopped, take care
that all decayed parts are previously cleaned
out. Observe, also, that the stopping used
is not of mercurial preparation.

In cleaning the teeth, never use any
gritty substance, as tending to destroy the
enamel coating of the teeth.
To prevent the formation of tartar, rub
the teeth on going to bed, and also the first
thing in the morning. Pay particular atten-
tion to the stomach, and when you find the
tongue furred, take some proper medicine.
Exposure to cold is the most frequent
cause of rheumatism in the face, and
toothache; therefore, avoid, when possible,
being out in the damp air, or if traveling,
take necessary precaution of protection in
this respect.

When you have the toothache, do not be
persuaded to try creosote; it gives temporary
relief to the carious tooth at the expense
of destroying the sound members.
In using fermentations, take care your
face is not exposed to a draught of cold air,
the parts being more sensitive of outward
influence at that time.

When determined on having a tooth out,
consider whether it is worth stopping for af-
ter all, a natural tooth is best. Never have
a tooth out during inflammation of the gums;
and also take care after extraction, to keep
out the cold air. More abscesses occur from
neglect of this than any other cause.

The worst of all bad habits is picking the
teeth with a pin, and nothing so predisposing
to toothache. If such a habit must be indulg-
ed in, use a quill. And, lastly, be it ob-
served that the future perfection of the teeth de-
pends upon the attention bestowed upon
them in youth. Parents cannot be too
strongly impressed with the importance of
this advice; nor can youth be too frequently
reminded of any carelessness or neglect to
themselves.

**THREE PERSONS KILLED IN A DUKE, IN
CUBA BY ONE MAN.**—A major of the rural
militia, 65 years old, near Havana, Cuba,
recently fought a duel with swords, and
killed his adversary, a young man. The
second then took up the quarrel, and he too
was killed by a thrust from the major's
sword; a cousin of the principal next step-
ped forward, and was also killed; lastly,
a friend of all the others felt bound to avenge
their deaths, but, upon receiving a rather
severe wound, declared himself satisfied.
The victorious duelist, in full uniform, went
to Havana and presented himself to the
Captain General, who, without depriving
him of his sword, pointed out a room for
him to occupy, and placed a "guard of
honor" at the door. It is believed he will
be acquitted by the military court before
which he is to be tried.

The New York papers are eloquent in the
description of the wedding of Signor Orvedo,
a youth of some seventy years of age,
and a Miss Bartlett, of nineteen or twenty,
whom he had purchased in the slave market
of Vanity Fair. She is a worthy descen-
dant of her father, who left the United
States Navy under pressure of circumstan-
ces.

An exchange paper says: "The best
safety-valve to a boiler is a sober engineer.
Congress may legislate till doomsday but as
long as the officers carry too much steam, the
boats will follow their example."

COME IN, AND SHUT THE DOOR.

Oh, do not stand so long outside,
Why need you be so shy?
The people's eyes are open, John,
As they are passing by!
You cannot tell what they may think,
They've said strange things before;
And if you wish to talk awhile,
Come in, and shut the door!

Nay, do not say "No, thank you, Jane,"
With such a bashful smile;
You said when ladies whispered "No,"
They meant "Yes," all the while.
My father, too, will welcome you;
I told you that before;
It doesn't look well standing here—
Come in, and shut the door!

You say I did not answer you
To what was said last night;
I heard your question in the dark—
Thought on it in the light;
And now my lips shall utter what
My heart has said before.
Yes, dearest, I—but stay awhile—
Come in, and shut the door!

The following play upon one of our best
poets we take from the PRINTER. We be-
lieve it appeared in one of our city cotempo-
raries some time since, yet our readers,
though they have been gratified by its perusal
once before, will be pleased to read it again,
and especially so when we tell them that it
is a contribution to general literature, by a
resident of our city, to whom all are in-
debted for many of our best jokes out.

[Mobile Register.]
"MORE COPY."

Once in August, wet and dreary, sat this
writer, weak and weary, pondering o'er a
memorandum book of items used before—
(book of crawling head-notes, rather; items,
taking days to gather them in hot and sultry
weather, using up much time and leather)
pondered we those items o'er. While we
could't them, slowly rocking, (through our
mind queer ideas flocking) came a quick and
nervous knocking—knocking at the sanctum
door. "Sure, that must be Jinks," we
muttered—"Jinks, that's knocking at our
door; Jinks, the everlasting bore."

Al, well do we remind us, in the walls
which then confined us, the "exchanges"
lay behind us, and before us, and around us,
all scattered o'er the floor. Thought we,
"Jinks want to borrow some newspapers till
to-morrow, and 'twill be relief from sorrow
to get rid of Jinks, the bore, by opening
wide the door." Still the visitor kept
knocking—knocking louder than before.

And the scattered piles of papers cut some
rather curious capers, being lifted by the
breeze coming through another door; and
we wished (the wish was evil, for one deemed
always evil) that Jinks was at the door—
to stay there evermore; there to find his
level—Jinks, the nerve unstrung bore!

Bracing up our patience firmer, then, with
out another murmur, "Mr. Jinks," said we,
"your pardon, your forgiveness we implore.
But the fact is we were reading of some
curious proceeding, and thus it was, unheeded,
your loud knocking before." Here we
opened wide the door. But phancy now
our phelinks—for it wasn't Jinks, the
bore—Jinks nameless evermore!

But the form that stood before us, caused
a trembling to come o'er us, and men's
quicker bore us back again to days of yore;
days when "items" were plenty, and
where'er this writer went he picked up
items by the score. 'Twas the form of our
"devil" in an attitude unbecom; and he
thrust his head within the open door, with
"The foreman's out o' camp!" sir—and says
he wants some more!" Yes, like Oliver
Twist, wanted "more!"

"Now, this 'local' had already walked
till nearly dead—he had sauntered through
the city till his feet were very sore—walked
through the street called Dauphin, and the
by ways running off into the portions of the
city both public and obscure; had examined
store and cellar, and had questioned every
"feller" whom we met, from door to door, if
anything was stirring—any accident occur-
ing—not published heretofore; and had
met with no success; he would rather kinder
guess he felt a little wicked at that ugly
little bore, with his message from the fore-
man that he wanted "something more."

"Now, it's time you were departing, you
scamp!" cried we, upstarting; "get you
back into the office—office where you were
before; or the words that you have spoken
will get your bones all broken," (and we
seized a cudgel, oaken, that was lying on
the floor) "take your hands out of your
pockets, and leave the sanctum door; tell
the foreman there's no copy, you ugly little
bore." Quoth our devil "send him more."

And our devil, never sitting, still is fit-
ting back and forth upon the landing just
outside our sanctum door. Tears adown his
cheeks are streaming—strange light from
his eyes is beaming—and his voice is heard,
still screaming, "Sir, the foreman wants
some more!" And our soul, pierced with
screaming is awakened from its dreaming,
and has lost the peaceful feeling it had be-
fore; for the fancy will come o'er us, that
each reader's face before us, bears the horrid
words—"we want a little more?" Words
on their forehead's glaring, "your 'funny'
column needs a little more!"

A GOOD ONE.—We accidentally heard of
a good reply made by Gov. Willard to Judge
Douglas, a few days ago, at Washington.—
The idea of being President has taken full
possession of the Judge. Turning to Gov.
Willard, while dining in company with other
gentlemen, he asked the Governor about
his prospects in Indiana. Willard promptly
replied "that the Democracy of Indiana
had been so much interested in the Sickles
case that they had not yet made up their
mind about the Presidency."

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Postmaster
of Columbus, Ga., has received a letter
from R. E. Stevens, of London, Cass county,
Texas, asking for information of the
whereabouts of his mother, Mary Stevens,
supposed to be in this country. She is re-
ported to be about 35 years of age.

Another installment of \$10,000 has been
paid to Mr. Washington within a few days
past towards the purchase of Mount Ver-
non.

"CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL."—The New
York Tribune, publishing the card of one prize
fighter, offering to fight another for \$10,000,
adds to his note the "affectionate advice" to
the writer "to seek out and embrace some bet-
ter business than punching the head and pump-
ing the ribs of" the person challenged;
and adds:
"And we advise the guardians of the public
peace to take cognizance of the above card,
and put it out of Mr. Heenan's power to fill
his amiable intentions with regard to Mr.
Morrissey. This fist fighting has become a
public nuisance, where with everybody but the
fighters and their gang are intensely disgusted.
Let us have a sure and speedy end of it."
And yet, in the very next column, the Tri-
bune gives the intensely disgusting particulars
of just such an affair, which recently happen-
ed in Canada. Is this quite consistent?

If the telegraph agents would not telegraph,
and the respectable portion of the press would
refuse to publish these brutal and sickening
details, there would not be so many of them.
As long as they can, these names and ex-
ploits blazoned in print, these sentences will,
of course, keep themselves before the public
eye.—N. O. Pliny.

We publish elsewhere, says the Port Gib-
son Keweenaw, the official vote for the Hon.
O. R. Singleton, in the fourth district of
the State, the district in which the Whig
and Union parties had always the greatest
strength. Mr. Singleton and Mr. Smith
stamped the whole district in opposition to
each other upon the issue of opposition to
the election of a Black Republican President
and Douglassian. Col. Singleton took the
following positions and was elected by over
five thousand majority:

"That in the event of the election of Mr.
Seward, or any other Black Republican, to
the Presidency, he was in favor of a disas-
tation of the Union, and that the Southern
people should take such prompt and decisive
measure as to prevent his inauguration as
President over them!"

"That he would not support Stephen A.
Douglas for the Presidency, even should he
be nominated by the Democratic National
Convention!"

JUDGE TANEY ON SLAVERY.—In the
case of the slave Amy, decided a few days
since, Chief Justice Taney has furnished a
written decision, in which he asserts the fol-
lowing great legal principles touching the
institution of slavery in the United States:

1st. That slaves are recognized by the
Constitution of the United States in the
character of persons.

2d. That slaves are represented in Congress
as persons.

3d. That as persons, they are in many in-
stances, at least subject to certain liabilities,
and invested with the rights corresponding
to those liabilities, in the same way that other
persons are.

4th. That among these liabilities are those
which render them amenable to trial and
punishment for crimes and misdemeanors;
and among these rights is the right of legal
protection against personal injury.

5th. That the Constitution of the United
States also recognizes slaves as property.

6th. As property, the rights of the own-
ers are entitled to the protection of the law;
that is, the law of the United States enact-
ed by Congress.

WHAT'S THE USE TO BE UNHAPPY?
What's the use to be unhappy?
What's the use to fume and fret?
What's the use to look behind you,
Nursing up the vain regret?
What is life if clouded o'er?
With its sorrow dark and wild?
What if fortune does look sternly,
Hath she not sometimes smiled?

An unfortunate editor who fancies himself a
medium gives utterance to the following effusion:
We had a sweet dream the other night,
When everything was still—
We dreamt we saw a host of folks
Pay up the printer's bill!
We wish the dream would come to pass,
And our empty coffers fill—
Till up to the de de de de de,
Till up to the de de de de!

Fanny Fern, in the last Ledger, very
forcibly sketches the "innocent young lady."
She is very polite, holds her head on one
side, and peeps out of her eyes squirrel
fashion. She approaches you with a hop,
skip and jump, which she imagines immen-
sely fascinating, and giggles out a silly little
laugh, which she fancies is unusual. When
company is in the parlor, she runs across
the room, stopping in the middle of it, with
her finger on her lip, (a favorite attitude),
as if she were trying to remember some-
thing, then she comes back, smiles
deprecatingly at herself, and scuttles back
again to an ottoman, with her hand her
basket is upon uppermost on her lap, and
relapses into a pretty little reverie. Delic-
ious, small lamb! How interesting it is!
One feels like tying a blue ribbon round